

THREE SCORE OF FAILURES WILL RETURN HOME

Russian Government Will Furnish Transportation to 65 Who Are Discouraged

To begin life afresh in their native land, about 65 Russians in Honolulu will go home next week. After five or six years which have been practically a failure, these three score and more will go back to their homeland.

For nearly a year 20 families in Honolulu have waited anxiously for this day; for long and weary months they have prayed that their government would hear their plea and take them back into the fold of the Cossacks. Now their wishes have been granted.

Last July over 50 Russians in Honolulu signed a petition which was forwarded to the Russian government, asking that they be furnished funds with which to return home with their families. No similar action has ever been taken by their government; the Russians here had no assurance that they could succeed, but now the money is here, about \$3500 it is understood, and the little colony sails June 4 for Japan on the Persia Maru.

The Russian consul, Dr. A. Marques, has charge of the fund which has been sent here for transportation.

There are no rich men in this homebound delegation; no one is tricking his government to obtain a free ride; practically every one of the returning Russians is in dire need with scarcely enough clothing to cover his back. The home-going ones sincerely hope to start afresh on a higher plane.

"It is a blessing that they received their transportation in the summer time," said one interested in the little pilgrimage, "else they would probably freeze to death in Russia before they earned enough to buy proper clothes."

There are about 25 men, 25 women and 15 children who have received their transportation. No old men are in the party although there are a few tiny babies. Fifteen of the party are ex-soldiers of the Russian army. It is thought that possibly the Russian government expects to find some fighters in the ranks but it will be mistaken.

According to the police, most of the men who are leaving have been more of a liability in Honolulu than an asset. Many of the departing ones have spent many weeks in the city jail for petty crimes, coming back periodically. The police say they labor one day a week and burn the rest.

Camp No. 2, River street and Auld lane, is where most of these departing Russians may be found. During their residence here they have lived apart from the 700 or 800 countrymen who have become prominent, well-to-do and respectable citizens of Honolulu. By this latter class, the departure of the tiny crew will be hailed with delight, encoring by the police.

One of the departing ones is in jail at the present time; he will be released in time to go. Another is lying in the Queen's hospital, claiming rheumatism; the police say it is an aggravated form of laziness. Many more are home peddlers, "wine bums" and drunkards, say the police, and the Russian government will never know how badly it is stung until it sees them.

The Russians' plea to get home had to be particularly strong to attract the attention of their government. Prominent Russians here say the czar's officials responded on account of the war, hoping to fill vacancies in the ranks of the laborers at home if not at the fighting front.

These Honolulu Russians told their government that they had been unsuccessful here, that they were poor and starving, on account of adverse conditions, unfamiliarity with American methods and so forth. They averred to the home government that if ever they returned to the native soil they could do much better, and would make good and respectable citizens. It is thought here that the chief reason these Russians want to go back is that they believe working conditions in Russia now, on account of the war, are even more advantageous than in the United States. The departing delegation was never on the mainland.

The Honolulu police, the better Honolulu Russians and many others are glad to see them go, glad for their sake and for ours, too, says one of the detectives who knows the Russians well. "When the Persia Maru pulls out next week with those sixty odd discouraged souls aboard we shall glad to say bon voyage, goodbye and good luck."

all other Americans report to him at once at Naderia. They hesitated to obey, knowing Villa might hold them for ransom or even kill them, but to remain also meant death, so they decided to obey. With Barker was Peter Keene, an Englishman, whose execution by Villa already has been reported.

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FROM YESTERDAY'S LAST EDITION

METHODISTS KEEP BAN ON CARDS, DANCING, THEATER.
(Associated Press Service by Federal Wireless.)
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., May 25.—By a vote of 435 to 360 the Methodist general conference this afternoon refused to remove from the church rules the clause calling for the expulsion of members who play cards, dance or attend the theater.

WAREHOUSE FOREMAN DIES SUDDENLY.
Ned Fountain, a foreman in the Queen street warehouse of C. Brewer & Co., Ltd., was found dead at 2:30 this afternoon by the police. A telephone message to the emergency hospital said the man was dying and before the ambulance arrived he had expired. Some of the Brewer employees say his death was the result of lifting a heavy bale of sugar sacks. Fountain's home is in Kalihi, where he is survived by a wife and several children. One son, Eli, works in the sales department of the Schuman Carriage Co. The body was taken to the morgue for examination.

INTER-ISLAND CO. SAILORS BLAMED.
That he was made to wait for half an hour at Lahaina wharf on Monday evening before being rowed out to the steamship Kilauea, that he and the 40 other passengers with him were only accommodated after threats of reporting the sailors to their officers, and that there were no responsible parties in charge of the boat that they were finally taken in, was the gist of a statement given to the public utilities commission by Dr. J. H. Raymond and read at the meeting this afternoon.

Raymond further declared that 26 passengers had been loaded into the second boat along with various articles of freight. A copy of the report was ordered sent to the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company with a request for an explanation of conditions. A copy will also be sent to the federal supervising inspector of hulls and boilers.

MAYOR TALKS ON BOND ISSUES.
Mayor John Lane talked before the members of the Rotary Club today on City Bond Improvements. He brought up the question of bonds for \$750,000. Many of the members also spoke on the bond issue question, and it was voted that the plan for the expenditure of the \$750,000 be presented to the Rotary club members.

TELEPHONE COMPANY ASKED TO EXPLAIN.
At the meeting of the public utilities commission this afternoon instructions were given upon a vote of that body to address a letter to the Mutual Telephone Company, asking if they have applied to the commission for privilege to raise their present rates on electric clocks.

Rates planned, according to a letter from the company, will be from 50 cents to 75 cents a month each for from one to 10 clocks, and from 25 cents to 50 cents each for 11 or more clocks. The company states in a circular they are sending out to subscribers that the present rates are in use at a big loss. There are 440 such clocks in the city.

CONSUL GENERAL TO BAY CITY IS JAPANESE GUEST

On his way to San Francisco, where he has been appointed to the post of Japanese consul general, Hon. Masanao Hanahara and his wife arrived here today on the Tenyo Maru. They were met at the dock by Hon. Rokuro Mori, local consul general, and other well-known Japanese business men of Honolulu and were taken to the home of Consul Mori, where they will make their headquarters until the Tenyo Maru sails tomorrow. The morning Secretary Hanahara and his wife were conducted on a sight-seeing trip about the island. This evening they will be the guests of honor at an informal social at the home of Consul Mori.

Consul Hanahara is well-known in the United States and while at-ache at Washington in 1901 was known as the "ladies' pet." He is a graduate of Waseda University. He entered the diplomatic and consular service in 1898 and in the same year was appointed consul at Amoy, China. In 1899 he was appointed attaché to the legation at Seoul, Korea, and to the legation at Washington, D. C., in 1901. Three years later he was promoted to third-class secretary at the Japanese embassy at Washington and in 1909 to the rank of first-class secretary. During the revolution in Mexico in 1912 and 1914 he was sent there and until his recent appointment to San Francisco he has been chief of the telegram section of the foreign office in Japan.

SHIP BUILDING IN JAPAN MAKES RAPID GROWTH

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Wood, who have been touring the Orient, returned today on the Tenyo Maru. Mr. Wood expected to remain at least three months longer, but while in Voganse-nai, Straits Settlements, he contracted malaria and was ordered home at once by the doctors.

He said that the rubber and coconut industry was in excellent condition. Rubber is bringing high prices and while the coconut crop this year is not large the prices make up for the difference.

"An interesting sight in the Federated Malay States and other British possessions," said Wood, "is to see practically every man going about his business in uniform. Nearly every body has joined the reserves and Great Britain is taking care that another outbreak such as occurred at Singapore shall not happen."

"Shipbuilding in Japan is going on at a great rate," Wood continued. "At Nagasaki seven big steamers are being rushed to completion. The T. K. K. line is pushing repairs on the Anyo Maru, which will take the place of the Chitro Maru, recently wrecked, and I heard a rumor that the same line is contemplating buying the Great Northern Pacific Steamship Company's steamer Minnesota. Travel to Europe through the United States is increasing rapidly."

Wood said that shipping was very heavy in the harbors of Kobe and Shanghai, but that he had never seen so little shipping before at Hongkong.

Green bugs are reported to have infested the fields of several counties of Kansas.

Two earthquake shocks, one apparently only 1600 miles from Washington, were recorded at Georgetown University.

CLAIMS SPECIAL OFFICER USED CLUB BRUTALLY

Charles against B. W. Roscoe, a special police officer, of beating a Japanese, K. Taniguchi, were given their first airing in police court this morning. The Japanese took the stand and told his story of the alleged assault. The case was postponed to next Monday morning.

The prosecution of Roscoe is being conducted by Attorney E. C. Peters. The defense is in the hands of Attorneys William J. Rawlins and Alexander Lindsay, Jr.

A counter charge of assault has been sworn out by Roscoe against the Japanese and both cases are being heard at once, with the same attorneys.

Taniguchi said this morning that he was employed by Deputy Sheriff R. W. Davis at Mokapu; that he was fishing near the Davis place May 6 when, he says, Roscoe knocked him senseless, without provocation, with a club.

A short 1 by 6 inch board was produced by the prosecution as was also the clothing said to have been worn by the Japanese at the time of the alleged assault. They were spotted with blood. The Japanese said further that he was treated by Roscoe and then taken to jail.

Roscoe is employed at Mokapu by Fred Harrison as a caretaker of the latter's property.

The Japanese said he did nothing to cause Roscoe to assault him. He says he was struck once in the face before losing consciousness; another time on the nose and cheek as he fell and he thinks he was bit once afterwards on account of soreness in his chin.

Roscoe is a large man; Taniguchi is quite small.

When Attorney Peters exhibited the bloody garments Attorney Rawlins asked him if it was a bathing suit.

"No," answered Mr. Peters, "they are the bloody garments of freedom; the evidence of a police officer's revenge."

LOU WHITEHOUSE AWARDED SEWER WORK AT \$2000

L. M. Whitehouse, former city and county engineer, was the only bidder today for the construction work upon the Pauoa road and Lusitana street sewer line. Whitehouse offered to do the work for \$2000.70 and was awarded the contract.

As the Oahu Loan Fund engineer had estimated a cost of \$1650 for the work, the allotment was raised previous to the award to allow for the bid and for engineering inspections on it.

This was the second time Whitehouse had bid on the Pauoa road job. His bid the former time was \$1939.30, when he was next to the lowest of several bidders. This and other bids were thrown out 10 days ago, however, owing to the fact that J. C. Picano, low man, had made arithmetical errors in submitting his bid.

Fred Kirchhoff, loan fund engineer, reported further today on the leakage in Nuuanu reservoir No. 4. He said the big valve at the head of the outlet pipe had been put in wrong when the reservoir was built—that it should be reversed, side for side from its present position. He stated that the city is putting 14 pounds of chlorine a day in the city water at Reservoir No. 1 to keep it purified for use.

HONEY PRICES CLIMB UPWARD AS HAVE SUGAR

Hawaiian honey is going up—not in sweetness but in price. A sleeping market for the sweet product is awakening.

Bee men in this territory were jubilant when informed by Superintendent A. T. Longley of the Territorial Marketing Division that he could sell 1000 cases, and probably more, for two cents a pound.

RUBBER

The Waterhouse Company has received cable news that crude rubber is 62.8 cents per pound in Singapore, a drop of one cent from the last quotation.

One thousand South Sea Islanders are on their way to Europe to join the Entente forces.

Prospectors are reported to have made a rich gold strike at Boob and Toistof creeks, in the Inno district of Alaska.

MAUI JAPANESE FORM UNION TO SHIP PRODUCTS

Japanese and Chinese small farmers in Kula, Maui, have organized a small Farmers' Union with a capital of \$12,500. The union will make direct exportation of beans and corn to the American mainland. R. Salda, who represents the new organization, has been in this city to investigate shipping facilities.

Rev. Billy Sunday, evangelist, recently closed a campaign of eight weeks in Baltimore. His earnings were \$32,000.

San Jacinto Day, held in honor of the heroes of the Alamo Mission, who died in 1836, was observed in Philadelphia.


April production of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company amounted to 33,000,000 pounds, a new high record for the company. More than \$200,000 for the German Red Cross was raised at the German-American bazaar just closed in Philadelphia.

BE SURE TO ASK FOR LOVE'S GRAHAM CRACKERS

Quickens Your Appetite Buy them in the 10c packages

FIREPROOF STORAGE
WE STORE EVERYTHING JAMES H. LOVE CITY TRANSFER COMPANY PHONE 1281

Just come in and see our Oriental Novelties ODO SHOTEN



A number of employees at a prom have been arrested on the charge of neant hotel in Geneva, Switzerland, being German spies.

WAR, PATRIOTISM AND FREE SPACE

(An Editorial from Printers' Ink)

At the beginning of the war great pressure was brought to bear upon the newspapers of the various belligerent nations to donate their advertising space for patriotic purposes. From so many quarters did the appeals come that it soon became evident the publishers would go bankrupt if they yielded to all the calls. Consequently, they soon saw the necessity of a definite policy and of concerted action. They were patriotic and were anxious to do all they could to promote the cause of their respective governments.

But—is not advertising space a commodity with just as definite a value and just as fixed a manufacturing cost as a case of cart-ridges or a carload of canned goods?

If the manufacturers of munitions and other supplies were to be paid for the products of their factories, then why should not the manufacturers of advertising space be paid for the products of their factories? To give their space away would be to depreciate the value of advertising in the mind of the public at large.

We are all familiar with the advertising campaign in England to secure recruits, and we all know what great results were achieved. Now, this space was paid for in cash—not donated. The individual publishers contributed to the fund in the shape of checks and taxes, just like other business men.

Similarly, in Canada, the publishers had to decide what their policy would be. Did patriotism demand that they donate their space to all the objects growing out of war conditions? Or, were they justified in viewing their advertising as having as fixed a value as any other commodity needed for the equipment of the army and the prosecution of the war?

The answer is supplied in a letter to Printer's Ink from Charles F. Roland, president and general manager of the Winnipeg Telegram. We commend Mr. Roland's logic to the body of men who, in the years to come, expect to continue making their living out of the sale or purchase of advertising space:

"The policy adopted by the three Winnipeg papers is to charge the 10,000-line rate to all patriotic Red Cross societies and organizations doing war-relief work. This plan was considered from a business standpoint, as advertising space is the only commodity the newspaper has to sell.

"I might add that the three Winnipeg papers are contributing

in cash to patriotic funds \$7,000 this year; the Winnipeg Free Press giving \$3,400, the Winnipeg Telegram \$2,500 and the Winnipeg Tribune \$1,200. I understand this same policy was adopted in Toronto by the Toronto Mail and Empire, the Globe, the World and the News.

"Previous to February 1, when I became associated with the Winnipeg Telegram, I held the position of secretary-treasurer of both the Manitoba Patriotic Fund and the Manitoba Red Cross Society. During the first year of the war we raised by public subscription, through the use of from four-column to full-page appeals in the newspapers, over \$1,000,000 in cash; for the Red Cross Society we used only small space, which had the result of bringing in over \$250,000 in cash and supplies during the first year.

"Ten days ago Winnipeg required \$50,000 additional funds for patriotic purposes. The committee in charge of the campaign used five-column display announcements in each of the three Winnipeg papers for five days, and when the campaign closed the amount was over-subscribed.

"The Canadian Red Cross Society has sent millions of dollars' worth of goods to the battlefields of Europe, and the Manitoba Patriotic Fund, which helps to provide for the wives and children of the soldiers on active service, is paying out nearly \$100,000 per month.

"It would be just as reasonable for the Red Cross Society to go to one of our wholesale dry-goods houses and ask them to supply one hundred rolls of hospital linen as it would be to come to our newspapers and ask us to contribute our space free. Our space is just as much of a staple commodity with us as the linen is with the wholesale dry-goods house.

"The policy adopted has received no criticism; on the other hand, the patriotic societies only use a limited amount of space at such times as they are absolutely in need of funds."

There can be no question but that the stand of the Canadian and English papers is both patriotic and business-like. Under such a policy as Mr. Roland describes, advertising will emerge from the war with respect for it increased, rather than diminished.

Supposing the Canadian publishers had chosen to give away a million dollars' worth of space. People would have been quick to say, "Oh, it didn't cost anything—probably it isn't worth anything!"

But, instead of giving away a million dollars' worth of space, the Canadian papers charged their government a fair price and then, from a modest campaign, produced a million dollars' worth of results.

Which is the better advertisement of advertising—to give away a million dollars' worth of space, or to demonstrate that intelligent advertising can be made to yield a million dollars in direct returns?

And as for patriotism—we think the stand of the Canadian publishers was absolutely unimpeachable. What is freely given away is always lightly esteemed. If the Canadian dailies had donated out of hand a million dollars' worth of space, the chances are the space would have been filled with perfunctory, flabby copy. There would have been no returns worth talking about, and advertising would have received another black eye.

The American Newspaper Publishers' Association, meeting this week in New York, has just put out a bulletin to its members, the sentiments in which seem, not only to Printers' Ink, but to a great number of advertisers and advertising agents, to be thoroughly sound and deserving of applause. This is the official expression of the greatest and most influential organization of newspapers anywhere in the world:

"Is the American Newspaper Published for Love?"

"Great Britain advertises in the newspapers for recruits and pays the newspapers for transmitting its messages to the public.

"Canada pays the newspapers for advertising her apple crop, for patriotism and production, a campaign to secure increase in agricultural production and a town-plot-cultivation campaign to increase the number of backyard gardens under cultivation, and also a campaign to increase the consumption of peaches and plums.

"The United States Government, and some others, seem to view the newspaper as an omnibus, designed for free transportation. The Government, however, pays its way in all other lines, including billboards for securing recruits.

"Are the newspapers of Great Britain and of Canada lacking in patriotism? Henry Ford pays for his peace advertising. The American Defense Society seeks the news columns to push its propaganda."

Printers' Ink believes in patriotism, preparedness and publicity—but refuses to believe they are objects of charity.

TELLS OF VILLA BEING WOUNDED

(Continued from page one)

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